

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1909.

POET'S DESCENDANT HELD AS DESERTER

Baron Otto von Schiller Now
in Prison Hospital.

KNOWN AS "FRANK GOETHE"

Member of Engineer Company at
Governors Island Has Interesting
Career in South Africa and Canada.
Has Documents Attesting to All He
Says Regarding Family History.

New York, Feb. 12.—In the prison hospital on Governors Island awaiting court-martial for desertion from Company H, Second Battalion of Engineers, is Baron Otto von Schiller, direct descendant through five generations of the poet Schiller. He is known in United States army circles as Frank Goethe.

The baron is scarcely twenty-six, but powerfully built and well educated, is in much the same position as the "man without a country." Since the banishment of his grandfather from Hanover in 1835 the von Schillers have lived mostly in London.

He fought under Lord Strathcona at Paardeburg. Before the United States government forces got busy in Panama the young man, seeking his future in America, joined the French canal engineers.

At the close of the Boer war he returned to Guelph, Ontario, where he had enlisted in the Canadian Mounted Riflemen, and received from the Canadian government a grant of 320 acres in the Northwest. He says in appreciation of his splendid service in South Africa.

Then he came to New York, joined the engineers, and finally fled to Montreal. He surrendered himself three days before Christmas while a guest at the Holland House.

A Remarkable Collection.

Baron von Schiller, or, as he prefers to be known, Frank Goethe, has a remarkable collection of old court documents. The records and letters of patent were turned over to the young baron when he left home, and with them the great seal of his family, granted to his most noted ancestor, the poet Schiller, by Emperor Joseph II, as a reward for genius. Strangely enough, he speaks English perfectly and knows very little of German.

"Here are documents enough if you wish to learn my name and that of my family," he said today. "These papers show that my grandfather, Friedrich Otto von Schiller, was the grandson of the great poet. I did not use my right name when enlisting, as I wished to conceal my identity."

"I'm mighty sorry I ran away, but I was ill, distressed, and disappointed. I returned voluntarily and surrendered. There is no peace for a deserter. I remained in practical seclusion at the Holland House before giving myself up. Every man I met I suspected as an officer."

Young von Schiller then unfolded at least forty old documents, ranging from 1754, and receding to the birth of von Schiller down to that of his own birth in London, where his mother still lives.

A Plea for Pardon.

Nearly all are written in German, one in English being a remarkable supplication to his King for pardon from the young baron's grandfather, Friedrich Otto von Schiller, who had been exiled from Hanover for being outspoken when the great German empire of to-day was forming. Another was a permit granted to his grandfather to return to his home for six months in 1845. All of them are stamped with the seals of kings and emperors, and the seal of the von Schillers, after the poet was knighted, also appears on many of them.

The von Schiller coat of arms is a shield embossed with a falcon, which is crowned with a helmet and two eagles' wings. Young von Schiller has the original seal and records. The keepsakes of his ancestors were looked away until yesterday, when the young baron, realizing the seriousness of his offense in deserting, went over them for the first time and discovered their value. One colored and torn record of the birth of Otto Joseph Schiller in 1753. The poet Schiller's death certificate is also among them.

"I only hope my superiors find it possible to be lenient with me," he said. "If I have offended gravely, it was because I did not want to enter the army as a baron. The von Schillers, and what was more natural than that I take his name?"

PITTSBURG OF THE WEST.

Thirty Residents of Spokane Are
Rated as Millionaires.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 12.—Spokane and the district tributary to it will rival Pittsburgh in a few years if it continues to make millionaires at the rate it has since 1907. According to a compilation by a local newspaper, there are thirty residents with \$1,000,000 or more to their credit; forty-five are rated in the \$500,000 class, and 100 are placed in the \$250,000 classification. There are also more than 800 in the \$100,000 column.

Most of this wealth was produced in the mines, forests, and wheat belts in Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington, and Southeastern British Columbia. Others amassed fortunes in real estate speculation and commercial, financial, and industrial enterprises.

Scores of fortunes have been dug out of the hills in the Coeur d'Alene, sometimes referred to as "the millionaire factory," and much money has also been made by men and women who had the foresight to buy cheap lands in what are now the irrigated fruit belts and banana wheat ranches in Eastern and Central Washington. Holders of timber lands also realized heavy gains on investments.

"BILL SYKES" SARCASTIC.

Portland Burglar Adds Insult to Injury in Note He Leaves.

Portland, Me., Feb. 13.—Signing his name as "Bill Sykes" to a sarcastic note which he left, a burglar ransacked the house of William C. Carney, inspector of the board of health, early today, and took all the wearing apparel he could find, besides eating a lot of food and carrying off still more in a basket.

This is the fifth robbery of this kind within the past six weeks, but in this case the burglar was more daring than before. He went directly into the room in which Mr. Carney was sleeping and stole from the chair beside the bed the clothes of which Mr. Carney had dispossessed himself the night before.

MUST USE CRUTCHES IN LONDON.



FORMER SENATOR AND MRS. WILLIAM A. CLARK.

As result of injuries, Montana statesman is using crutches. He fell aboard the liner Lucania and injured his leg.

PACKING AT WHITE HOUSE

President and His Family Preparing for Their
Departure to Oyster Bay Home.

About the only visible sign that the Roosevelt family is preparing for departure is to be found in the temporary grand stands now being erected on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue in front of the White House, says the Washington correspondent to the New York Post. From his office windows Mr. Roosevelt can see the carpenters at work and hear the sounds of their hammers and saws. Another man, perhaps, might find these physical preparations to welcome the coming guest appearing on his nerves. But not Mr. Roosevelt. His thoughts are all of Africa and the wild beasts.

While the reviewing stands are going up outside the White House the packers are just as busy inside. All the Roosevelt impedimenta are being put in packing cases to be sent to Oyster Bay. The rooms used by the President are being stripped of boxing gloves, books, single-sticks, stuffed animals and birds, gymnastic apparatus, original drawings of newspaper cartoons, and presents of one sort or another from monarchs and rulers and celebrated personages. The whole makes an amazing assortment. The President has added to his list of personal possessions since he came into the White House despite his practice of refusing gifts from persons he did not know personally. His books, pictures, rifles, shotguns, whips, spurs, and saddle are nearly ready for shipment.

The President's Personal Library.

The books that are being taken from the shelves in the study, just across the hall from the wide stairway, will not be replaced with copies for the use of Mr. Taft. The President's library, the one he has kept for immediate reference and reading, has been largely a nature library. There were essays and histories and poetry and some fiction on the shelves, of course, but most of the books of this kind were kept elsewhere in the White House, for Mr. Roosevelt seemed to feel that from Burroughs and Thoreau and Wilson and Audubon and Frank Forester he could get something of the outdoor life he craved while restrained within the four walls of a room. And so the nature books were his close companions.

The cartoons, and there must be twenty-five or thirty of them, that have had places of prominence on the tops of the bookshelves, may have places equally conspicuous in the big room which the President has made his own and which opens directly from the main hall in the Oyster Bay home. These cartoons are prized by Mr. Roosevelt above many of his more costly belongings. They are among the few presents he has consented to receive.

The cartoons are original drawings and some of them were sent to the President at his request after he had seen the reproductions in the newspapers or magazines, and had been struck by their artistic worth or by their humor. It is perhaps needless to say that all of them are Roosevelt cartoons, and that all of them show evidence of having been drawn in a spirit of admiration of the President's endeavor for the "uplift."

Costly Gifts Refused.

The President has refused to receive gifts of great value since he has come into office. The meaning is that he has declined gifts of high intrinsic value. Things have been given that money can not buy, at least from him. Many authors have sent their books with their autographs inscribed. These almost invariably have been taken, and in nearly every case there has been a return gift of a copy of one of the Roosevelt books, generally "The Wilderness Hunter," for by this work Mr. Roosevelt sets much store.

When James Madison succeeded Thomas as Jefferson as President, on March 4, 1800, the National Intelligencer, a few days before inauguration day, con-

tained this announcement: "The friends of the present administration are requested to meet at Mr. Semmes's Tavern on next Monday evening at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing Mr. Jefferson before he leaves the District." The Madison inauguration fell on Saturday, and subsequently the Intelligencer informed its readers that the exchange of addresses at Mr. Semmes's Tavern actually occurred on the afternoon of inauguration day, and was an affair of great formality. This is one inauguration custom long fallen into disuse, which will not be revived for Mr. Roosevelt's benefit.

Every inaugural committee tries to make the inauguration ceremonies under its control more brilliant, more conspicuous, "bigger and better" in every way than preceding ones. A one-time Washington correspondent has resurrected a file of the National Intelligencer of 1800, and from it was drawn this account of the simple Madison inauguration:

The Inauguration of Madison.

"Mr. Jefferson arrived in the Representatives' Hall that day at 12 o'clock. Mr. Madison had left his own house a short time before, escorted by troops of cavalry, and promptly at 12 o'clock entered the Hall, attended by several Cabinet officers and by Mr. Cooke, the secretary of the retiring President. As this group was introduced by a committee of the Senate, Mr. Millidge, the President pro tem, left his chair, conducting Mr. Madison to it, and then sat at the right of the new President. After Madison had delivered his speech the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Marshall.

"On leaving the Capitol, Madison found the volunteer militia companies of the District, nine in number, drawn up before him. Their lines he passed in review, and on entering his carriage, was escorted home in the same way as he came. It does not appear that he went to the White House or that Jefferson had left it. Nor does it appear that there was any parade down the Avenue such as now constitutes the great feature of an inauguration. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, it is said, Jefferson among the number, waited upon the new President, and refreshments were liberally distributed. The company then called on Mr. Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure. This was presumably at the White House.

Most Brilliant Function.

"In the evening a great inaugural ball was held in Long's Hotel, described by the Intelligencer as the most brilliant and crowded function ever seen in Washington. To it the late President, as well as the newly installed one, and the foreign ministers were invited, these present reaching, according to the veracious Intelligencer, the terrible number of 400.

"That enterprising journal recorded that Mr. Madison was dressed in a full suit of clothing of American manufacture, made of the wool of merinos raised in this country. His coat was from the manufactory of Col. Humphreys, and his waistcoat and small clothes from that of Chancellor Livingston, the clothes being, we understand, severally presented by these gentlemen. Here is another inaugural custom which has passed out. The old Presidents received inaugural gifts.

The carriage in which Van Buren in 1837 was driven was made out of the old frigate Constitution, and presented by the Democrats of New York. At William Henry Harrison's inauguration, in 1840, the general insisted upon riding on his own white charger. Instead of using an elegant coach which had been presented to him by the Whigs of Baltimore. It is doubtful if any article of Mr. Taft's will be the gift of anybody.

The public is very much more sensitive regarding such things now than it was in the days when Daniel Webster profited so greatly from the benefactions of his friend Corcoran."

HARMON LIKE HUGHES

Governor of Ohio Unpopular
with the Party Bosses.

IGNORES MACHINE DEMOCRATS

People of State Pleased by His Independence in Making Appointments—Tact Secures Municipal Investigation Bill and Other Measures from the Opposition.

Columbus, Feb. 12.—Gov. Harmon is running Gov. Hughes a close race for unpopularity with the party bosses. He has been in office a month now, and in that short time he has set the machine leaders wondering whether a Democratic victory was worth while after all. In every important step taken by the new governor thus far, their counsel has been ignored entirely. This strange executive seems to make up his own mind and to act accordingly.

In Ohio the State board of agriculture, controlled by the Republicans for many years, has become a powerful political organization, with very large appropriations and a great deal of much-sought patronage at its disposal. When the opportunity came to Gov. Harmon, by the expiration of the terms of two Republican members, to recognize this board, he proceeded, to every one's surprise, on the theory that there should be no politics in the direction of the State agricultural interests. He appointed one Republican and one Democrat to fill the vacancies, making the board strictly nonpartisan, and saw to it that the patronage was apportioned on the nonpartisan idea. The bosses were furious, but everybody else seemed to like this novel way of doing the public business.

Railway Commission Chosen.

Again, when it came to naming a new member of the State railroad commission—a well-paid and very important office—the governor gave absolutely no attention to the frantic demands of the party managers, the chief of whom was a confident applicant for the job himself but quietly picked out a man whom he had long known personally and in whose fitness for the place he had confidence. This man the bosses did not even know by name, and when the appointment was announced, they lacked the wit to keep their surprise and chagrin to themselves. And again the man in the street appeared to like this unwonted style of procedure in the governor's office.

More examples of Gov. Harmon's independence might be cited, but these two are typical of his first month's administration. He seems to accept Mr. Cleveland's view of the meaning of public office, and, like his old chief, to regard as of small importance the effect which his action in any given premises may have on the party organization.

Tact with Opposition Legislature.

Nor is he lacking in tact. Already he has forced through a Republican and potentially belligerent legislature a measure which promises to assure an honest, nonpartisan probing of the municipal governments of Cincinnati and Cleveland. The legislature came to Columbus expecting to fight every inch of the way with the governor for party advantage. Up to date it has found itself yielding to his wishes in every matter of real importance.

It is many years since Ohio had a governor whose course in office won him such early and wide popularity as has Gov. Harmon. His most active political opponents concede him ability and honesty and earnestness of purpose. These include even the Anti-Saloon League. Of course, his "fool friends," as he calls them, are talking about him for the Presidency in 1912. They overlook the fact that he has served but one month of a two-year term, that he must be re-elected to his present office in 1910 to be in the limelight in the next Presidential year.

SPENT \$4,641 ON MOTHS.

Largest Item Financially for Carver During the Year.

Carver, Mass., Feb. 12.—The town officers are busy preparing their reports for the annual town meeting. The year has been an eventful one financially. More money was taken in and more spent than in any other year.

The largest item of expense has been for mothballs. \$4,641 having been expended. The greater part of this was returned by the State. The pests got into the bogs last year, to the extent that the crop was curtailed to a large degree.

This year the first signs of the pest appeared in the form of brownish moths showing up around the bogs will be the signal for the owners to get to work.

MY VALENTINE.

They say that I my Love would dress
In robes that suit her loveliness,
My love! my valentine!
And mocking says a Lover's dream
Is always in his own esteem
A tribute to his divine.

No earthly robes were ever made
Which my Love could be arrayed.
To render her more fair and true,
O mockers, when my Julia smiles,
The flowers round for many miles,
Grow lovelier, everywhere.

Her hair is of the russet gold,
Her figure cast in Beauty's mold,
Sways like the lily's stem!
Her face, with roses red and white,
Gives ever varying delight,
Dams Nature's peerless gem!

Two coral reefs fair pearls enshrine,
Her blue eyes give a glance divine,
Of coquetry and love:
O mockers, when my Julia speaks,
Her silver tongue soothes many griefs,
Like cooling of a dove!

And for her robe, I'll search the sky,
Where lovely cloudlets charm the eye,
And choose that azure hue,
For fairy robe, with fleecy white,
In which to dress my heart's delight,
Lace and cerulean blue!

And then to crown my Julia's dress,
She wears what all who know her bless,
The mantle of sweet Charity.
To God and man, doth she appear
More beautiful, and still more dear,
And more unworthy I!

And where my Julia daily treads,
The flowers raise their lovely heads,
To greet their beautiful queen,
The violets die with eager grace,
To give their fragrance to the place,
Where Julia's feet are seen!

Ring merrily, O blue bells, ring,
A welcome to your queen and bring
Joy to my lady fair.
And ye, O mockers, now in truth,
For beauty, love, and charming youth,
Can aught with her compare?

H. CECIL BERRIEN.
Washington, February 14.

HOUSE & HERRMANN

Splendid Furniture Values

Every furniture seeker will welcome such splendid values as we offer for Monday. The goods are new, timely and in latest styles. The prices are honestly lowered. To-morrow's list is so attractive and so big with saving possibilities we expect a large response.

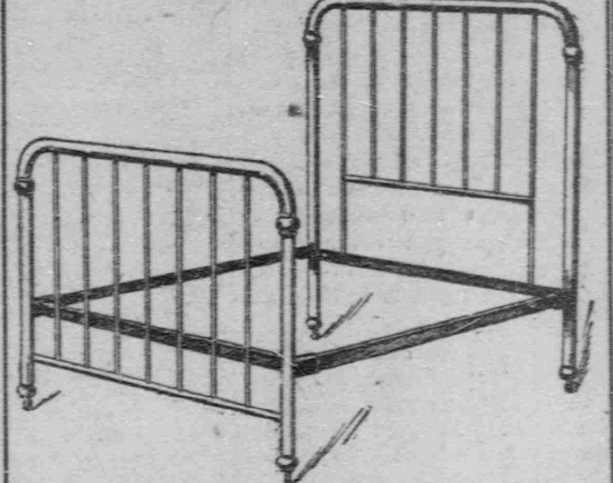
Our thorough store methods are a guarantee of the truthfulness of our statements and your assurance of satisfaction in whatever you may purchase.



\$3.00
Dining
Chair,
\$1.95

This Chair has an upholstered box seat, covered with a durable imitation of leather. A very neat design in oak and one that will give the best of service for many years. Always sell here for \$3.00. Special price to-morrow,

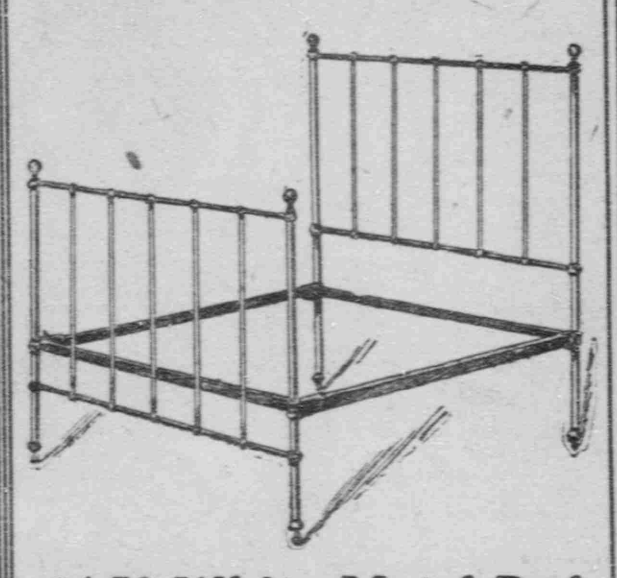
\$1.95



\$28 Brass Bed

This Bed is exactly like the illustration. It has heavy continuous post and a high, lacquered finish. Thoroughly well made and guaranteed construction. Regularly sells for \$28. A special attraction for to-morrow at.....

\$19.75



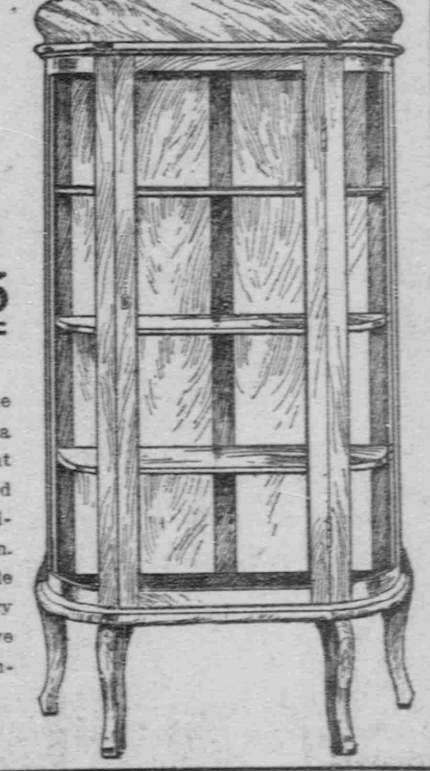
\$4.50 White Metal Bed

If you need another Bed for inauguration visitors, this one is the best in town at Monday's price. It is white enameled, has extension feet, and guaranteed construction. In single or double size. Sells regularly for \$4.50. Special.

\$2.95

\$15
China
Closet,
\$11.75

This handsome Golden Oak China Closet has bent glass ends, good finish and excellent construction. It is a notable value at the very low price we quote for Monday.



WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF
HOUSE & HERRMANN
Seventh and I (Eye) Streets N. W.
Convenient Credit Terms Arranged.

COMFORT AND AID IN WATER

How It May Be Beneficially Used
Pending the Doctor's Arrival.

For Indigestion and Nervousness
Hot Water Has Always Been an
Efficacious Remedy.

There is always safety in water. The woman who finds herself in charge of a friend pending the arrival of a doctor should think of just this: "Would hot or cold water be better in this case, and how should it be applied?"

A little discretion at this moment may prevent a disaster before the doctor can be secured and certainly much pain for the patient, says the Kansas City Star.

In case of acute indigestion hot water, as hot as the patient can sip it, taken very slowly, will bring relief. In case of nausea which may rack an already enfeebled system, cloths wrung out in ice water and bound around the throat or laid over the stomach, not the abdomen, may give relief. It is better still to apply an ice bag of rubber which comes for this purpose, and can be filled with chopped ice and then stopped precisely like a hot water bag.

The ice bag is used also in acute sore throat. Never use hot poultices in case of colds, notably on the lungs, except under orders from your physician. A poultice of cloths wrung out in ice water, and bound around the throat or laid over the stomach, not the abdomen, may give relief. It is better still to apply an ice bag of rubber which comes for this purpose, and can be filled with chopped ice and then stopped precisely like a hot water bag.

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For severe headache, insomnia, and nervousness of any sort, apply a hot water bag to the base of the brain at the nape of the neck and to the feet. Remember in filling the bag to leave room for air inside the bag, so that it will be soft and pliable, fitting snugly around the aching parts. If the headache is in the front of the head, forehead, and temples, wring out flannel cloths in very hot water, to which you can add a little vinegar if you like.

For toothache, earache, neuralgia, and light touches of rheumatism, the hot water bag is invaluable. Understand, it will not cure. The cause of pain eventually must be found and removed, but there is no reason why the sufferer, especially she who wakes up in agony in the middle of the night, should not be given relief when so simple a thing as hot water will effect it.

The bag should be filled with water as hot as it can be obtained, and then covered with soft cloths so as not to burn the skin. Sometimes in case of nervous shock and bad circulation, the patient's skin may be burnt before she has any sensation.

In case of a severe bruise apply hot water immediately. A nail on finger or toe may be saved by prompt application of this very simple remedy. The bandage must be changed directly if cools, and the treatment kept up for twenty minutes. You will be amazed to see how the black and blue mark from congested blood will disappear under the hot water applications.

The man or woman who spends long weary days on foot often wastes a great deal of money which could be spent

to better advantage. The chiropodist at best gives but temporary relief, while proper bathing of the feet will effect a cure. Bathe tired feet nightly with water as hot as you can bear, adding a teaspoon of sea salt to the basin of water. This sea salt can be bought in boxes or bags of any drugstore. When the feet show a tendency to swell, an alum powder should be added to the hot bath.

The nervous woman will secure a great relief and drowsiness from a tepid, not hot, bath taken directly before retiring. A number of correspondents have complained that warm baths make their skin prickle. To soothe this condition use the oatmeal bath with your bath.

And bear in mind that when you are in good health, water will do much to prolong that happy condition. Drink hot water night and morning if you are stout or have a tendency to headache or indigestion. Sip it very slowly and add lemon juice if you like the tartness. But if your digestion is good and you want to keep it that way, or if you are a trifle too thin, drink cool, not iced, water, a quart between each meal, a full glass on arising and another on retiring.

HOW TO "AGE" A PAINTING.

Even Connoisseurs Are Sometimes
Deceived by Imitations.

From Success
Europe is full of artists who, as far as line and color go, can turn out admirable copies of anything; these copies are made of old canvases mounted on a framework of old wood, and when the painting is dry the picture is put through an ingenious aging process. A certain kind of varnish gives a ripe golden tone, and a deepening of shadows with a suggestion of the soil of centuries is had by the smearing of licorice juice.

As for the cracked paint surface—sure sign of age—that is obtained by baking the picture carefully in an oven, or by laying a plaque of metal on the surface and striking it gently with a hammer. Worm holes in frame or panels are merely a matter of fine shot fired in and afterward picked out. And fly specks to deceive the flies themselves may be had by the judicious spatter of India ink.

No doubt, to the sure connoisseurs there is something cold and hard about the copies, something vaguely unsatisfying; but no one can deny that they are enormous in number. The originals—so much like them that the great museums of Europe, all unsuspecting, have hung their walls with these mellow masterpieces of yesterday. It is said, for instance, that Rembrandt's portrait of Sobieski in the Louvre is not the original at all, but only a copy, the original being in Russia.

The Heavenly Bats.
From Harper's Weekly.
Mrs. Ardley Van Twiller, bearing a great consolation in her drawing-room, hastened in and found two male brandishing dust cloths and shouting shrill contradictions at each other in front of a little copy of Raphael's cherubs.

"Katie! Katie!" she cried. "What is the matter?"
"O, ma'am, excuse me," Katie apologized, though there was a gleam of triumph in her eye. "Tis only Rosie, ma'am. You know she's only in the country this two weeks, and she's so green 'tis provoking. She says them two in the picture is bats, and I'm correcting her; they're twins."

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SEEING ONE'S SELF IN MIRROR

Average Man Is Unable to Describe
His Own Features.

Same Is True of Our Best Acquaintances—But Description Is Found
Most Difficult

"How strange it is," said the philosopher, in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "that the person for whom you care most on earth, the one you see oftenest and who receives your most constant attention is the one whose countenance is least familiar to you."

"Youself," said the philosopher. "It is a fact that if people could be duplicated and could meet themselves in the street very few would recognize themselves. We look at ourselves many times during the 35 days of the year. We say our eyes are blue or whatever color they may be—our hair brown, our chin peaked, our forehead high.

"We know every lineament of our face from constant study and attention, yet when we turn away from the mirror we cannot conjure up a picture of ourselves. We know just how our friends and even acquaintances look. In fancy we can see them sitting or standing or in any of the varying expressions under different circumstances; we are clear to us, even though we have not seen them for years. But when it comes to ourselves we cannot even fill in the outline of the picture. We may laugh, we may cry, we may frown, but we do not know how we look while we are doing it. Photographs do not help us. We have never seen ourselves in the flesh.

"Mirrors and pictures are poor aids when we sit down and try to see ourselves with the mind's eye. That is why people are so deeply interested in anybody who is said to resemble them. Just say to a man, 'I know somebody who looks for all the world like you,' and he will never rest until he sees that person. Then if the likeness is really true, he will own that up to that time he had no conception of how he really looked."

The visitor smiled wilyly. "I wish you wouldn't talk like that," she said. "It makes me feel so uncanny. I am almost afraid of myself."

Costliest of Underground Roads.
The new Washington street subway, Boston, which passes through the heart of the shopping district, is considered to be the most costly mile of underground railway in the world. Its construction and equipment had cost about \$10,000,000, or about \$2,000 per lineal foot. The first section of Boston's modern system of rapid transit, consisting of subway tunnels, was opened about fourteen years ago. This was followed by the erection a few years later of the elevated road, and subsequently to that the system was extended by the construction of the East Boston tunnel under the harbor.